Lodge Given Advice.

Senator Lodge decided to tempt the ocratic side by offering the armed bill the defeat of which at the session of the Senate had caused sudden demand that the rules be the sudden demand that the rules be amended. Senator Thomas made the point promptly that no Congress was in session at this time, simply the Senate, and a fresh controversy was started. A precedent was found to show that the late Senator Frye had introduced a bill to incorporate "The American University" under exactly similar circumstances, and it had been received, and Vice-President Marshall sustained the point of Senator Thomas and then suggested that, much as the Vice-President might wish to have the rules changed, the custom had been followed for fifty years of not transacting any legislative ears of not transacting any legislative

President has the right to convene both his hope that an extra session may be houses or either house in extraordinary avoided, there is an almost unanimous

"If the House is convened it could only be for legislative purposes. That is the only power it has, If the House can legislate, why not the Senate? Why

House," calmly replied Mr. Lodge

Adjournment Is Taken.

Senator Reed interposed at this point e suggestion that everybody realized that the Senate was at work trying to revise the rules and that they also knew that until the revision was accomplished that until the revision was accomplished not much business of any kind could b

Senator Walsh dipped into the precedents without finding the one by Senator Frye, and concluded that the Senate could not legislate when meeting alone. The end of this controversy was that the Senate took an adjournment to per-mit the two party conferences to meet and plan a method of revising the pro-cedure of the Senate. Mr. Lodge's bill

lay upon the table.

The spirit of the brief debate showed The spirit of the brief debate showed the determination with which a majority of the Senate were proceeding with the plan to change th rules and end fill-bustering. For example, Senator Thomas said: "The purpose on the part of some of us, not from a partisan standpoint, but from the interest of the transaction." public business, is to amend the rules we can. It has been demonstrated many times that whatever else we may e able to do we cannot vote on a pend ing measure in the absence of unanimous consent. Some of us think we should remain until December if necessary that the country may learn whether funds to the army establishment unin addition to that inability we are too ecile to amend our own rules.

WILSON ASSURED HE CAN ARM SHIPS

Continued from First Page.

of, some definite step by the President. It was said at the White House early this morning that as the President had found a means of getting over the legal barrier the matter would be discussed at the Cabinet meeting and that an announcement would probably be made later. As the time for the meeting approached it was learned that the Presi-dent had called it off in order that he might attend the luncheon of the Demo-cratic National Committee at the White

Hope of action was revived after the luncheon when the President went to the State and Navy Departments for the State and Navy Departments for the conferences concerning the armed ship billion dollars. The Administration also might bring on almost immediate hos-tilities with Germany, but it was later laws, the supplemental legislation to re-announced that nothing would be forth-enforce the Adamson law conservation

ings was that the President had again large the Interstate Commerce Commi decided to think things over. He is in a position now where he can either act with legal justification or can refuse to head of "most necessary legislation."

act and claim that the law is holding

The Post Office Department will have

There is much speculation as to just There is much speculation as to just where Attorney-General Gregory stands on the legal question involved. The Attorney-General said yesterday he had not even read the statute. So far he has had little opportunity of threshing out the legal aspects of the case. It is regarded as certain that legal justification can be found for whichever policy the President desires to nursus.

tion can be found for whichever poucy the President desires to pursue.

The President in a matter of this mature will probably rely mainly upon Secretary Lansing's legal judgment unless he wishes to have legal support for a continued policy of waiting and uses an opinion of the Attorney-General to will have their payments cut off July I unless Congress meets again and provides for them. Neither is there any

the country has been generally heard and incidentally until the have had an opportunity of registering their indigation against the Senators wh it is pointed out by officials that the President did not ask the Senate to au-thorize him to go ahead and immediately

He asked for authority to arm them "If he thought it necessary" and there has since been no real sign that the President contemplated putting his au-thority into practical form even if he had it. The whole plan for arming ships has been held in abeyance and the feel-ing among officers of the navy is that

the President will be in no hurry to act.
The question asked to-night is whether the whole armed ship issue is for the present at least to be made the means of gaining popularity at the expense of Senate or whether it is to be t mate American rights.

Stream of Messages.

The White House is being flooded with messages denouncing the Senators who opposed the Administration. Even the pacifists, who now believe that the

The situation in the Senate was carefully canvessed by Administration repreafter careful study of the old law of 1819 were stronger than ever in their belief that the act has no application to the present situation. The statute was passed specifically to allow American merchantmen to fight pirates and privateers, and these officials contend that the exemption in this connection of "a public armed vessel of a nation in amity with the United States" does not prevent peaceful merchantman from resisting attack in violation of international

The impression grew that an extra of Congress was certain, and the lmost wholly on developments in the Senate and on the decision of the Presi-dent on arming merchantmen.

EXTRA SESSION CALL DANIELS SEEKING FOR JUNE EXPECTED

Washington Believes President Will Summon Congress for Summer.

ADMINISTRATION HELD UP NATION'S POWERS BROAD

Money Must Be Voted for the Army, Pensions and Various Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- An extra session of Congress not later than June not in session at the same time.

now generally is conceded among officials here to be assured. Although Presinow generally is conceded among offisaid Senator Lodge, "anything in dent Wilson has not given any definite Constitution that prevents the con-ration of legislative business. The indication that he finally has abandoned sentiment among Senators, Representa-That tives and officials of the executive departments that one must be called They declare that even if the internacould not the Senate be convened for legislative purposes solely?"

"But suppose," suggested the Vice-President, "that your bill is sent to the committee, is reported and passed by the Senate, what then?"

"It would await the action of the Bouse," calmly replied Mr. Lodge.

So certain are many members of Congress on this noise that they are susceptible.

gress on this point that they are speculating only on the probable date of the session. The general expectation among them, said to be based on word passed out by officials close to the President, is that the end of May or some time in June will be selected as the time for the convening of the new Congress. A report that a Cabinet official had and word to the Capitol that an extra sension would begin about June 1 gained wide credence among members of the House to-day. So much confidence was put in it that many Representatives, waiting here to be on hand if a call were issued immediately, began to pack up and prepare to depart for home. The House gossin during the day covered a House gossip during the day covered wide range, however, and there were Representatives who still insisted togressional authority to arm ships.

Preparedness in Danger

How the War Department can continu at all with its preparedness plans is, in fact, a problem for which officials gen-erally believe an extra session offers the only practicable solution. been rumors in Congress that some spearrangement might be made by funds to the army establishment under Executive authority, but so far as has been revealed nothing of the sort has taken definite form. For lack of the \$62,000,000 to have

For lack of the \$62,000,000 to have been provided in the general deficiency bill departments and bureaus all along the line will suffer. Here, too, however, the War Department will be hardest hit, for it had counted on \$38,000,000 from the measure, a large part of it to have gone to pay debts incurred in purchasing equipment for the National Guard while it was on border duty. The navy's share of the bill was more than \$7,000,000, asked for to meet miscellaneous items of expense not covered in the regular naval expense not covered in the regular naval

Another measure that lost out in the race against time at the end of the ses-sion was the \$1,348,000 Military Academy sion was the \$1,348,000 Military Academy bill, carrying the regular alletment for maintaining the West Point establish-ment during the coming fiscal year. Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee declared to-night that unless Congress is called back the academy will have to close its doors on July 1.

Supply Bills Held Up.

There was something dramatic considered it almost imperative to pass these visits, owing to the high several general legislative measures which failed, including the amendments considered it almost imperative to pass Zimmermann's Awkward Dipmeasures, the bill to permit combine tions for foreign selling and that to er measures, the

him back. In either case he can easily justify his actions, it, was eald on the best authority.

Attorney-General's Stand. move into its new building because it has the new coast charts planned by the Coast and Geodedic Survey for naval and

merchant vessels.

The Treasury Department will have to make an emergency arrangement if its Bureau of Ebgraving and Printing is to

provision for taking care of the \$647, would have provided for the pay of regular army officers and men. Ar item of \$250,000 for support of soldiers homes was another that died with the bill, and these establishments through country will have to run or

The lesser army items held up in duded \$4,500,000 for acquisition of site and buildings for aviation stations and provision for 108 additional ordnance

SHIP SALE HELD UP. U. S. Board Refuses to Let Ic Breaker Go to Russia.

Washington, March 6.—In line with its policy of preventing American ship-ping from being further depleted the Shipping Board, acting under the new shipping law, has refused to allow an 800 ten ice breaker in use on the great lakes to be purchased by Russia for use at Archangel unless Russia agrees

to exchange for it a cargo carrier of equal capacity. Russia was anxious to secure the ice breaker to open up her port on the danger of real action is gone, are beginning to rally to the support of the
President. Their support, however, is
taged on their belief that the President's
lands are tied,
The situation in the Senate was carelaw no ships can be transferred to foreign registry without consent of the board. Cargo carriers of any size are so scarce abroad it is not likely that

Russia will agree to the terms.

The Shipping Board had hoped to relieve the situation by compelling ships now building here for foreign owners to take out American registry, but the bill falled of passage. Of the fifty ships or

TO RUSH NEW SHIPS Offers to Build Non-Rigid

Consults Builders, Secretary of Labor and Samuel Gompers on Means.

May Commandeer Yards and Suspend Eight Hour Law in Emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 6 - Machinery looking to the prompt execution of his programme for speeding naval construction was set in motion to-day by Secretary Daniels. He conferred with repre-sentatives of the major shipbuilding fered one at \$71,500. companies and later with Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

President Wilson called at the Navy ence for navy orders and if necessary to take over ship yards or other plants, it would be difficult to get ships rushed to completion.
The shipbuilders will present to-me

The shipbuilders will present to-mor-row detailed statements of what they might be able to do with additional funds. The most serious problem is that of securing skilled labor although ass-pension of the eight hour law on Govern-ment contracts is expected to help. Mr. Danlels asked the advice of Secretary Wilson and Mr. Gompers as to what steps to take to increase the labor sup-ply.

A conference of steel makers and other concerns which supply material for the navy will be called shortly, to be fol-lowed by similar meetings with representatives of smaller shipbuilding companies which are not engaged on Government work. The President, under the law, has power to require such com panies to place their facilities at the disposal of the Government by issuing a proclamation declaring an emergency to

Secretary Daniels said the shipbuildbuilding destroyers in a year, the ship-builders talked of two years. If the Secretary invokes the power to com-mandeer plants it will not be done until he has a definite understanding of the ne has a definite understanding of the situation. The problem, he said, was to spend the emergency fund and use the unusual powers wisely so that the best results could be obtained. A scheme of the President fa made the only legitlaction will be worked out based on the mate organ of the general Government

submarine chasers the de partment plans to call upon small boat builders along both coasts, the hulls to

BERLIN APPROVES NOTE TO MEXICO

lomatic Strategy Finds Support in the Reichstag.

Berlin, March 5 (by wireless, March 6).—The expected criticism of the Gov-ernment's III starred German-Mexican project failed to materialise in to-day's session of the Reichstag Budget Committee. After an executive sitting of six hours the committee unequivocally in-dersed the action of the Foreign Office by unanimous vote. The Government's effort to negotiate an alliance in the eventuality of war with the United States was approved as being within the

legitimate scope of military precautions.
The committee expressed regrets at
the misfortune which resulted in the interception of Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's note. Responsibility for its joss cannot be fixed until former Ambas

United States.

Replying to objections raised by a Socialist member to the Mexican proposals Dr. Zimmermann said:

"That Germany looked about for allies

in the event of the outbreak of war with America is natural and justified foresight. I am not sorry that through its publication in America it also became known in Japan.
"For the transmission of this despatch

the safest way was chosen which was at our disposal at that time. How the Americans came into possession of the text, which went to America in special secret code, we do not know. That these instructions should have fallen into American hands is a misfortune, but that does not alter the fact that the step was necessary for our patriotic in-

"Least of all are they in America "Least of all are they in America justified in being excited about our action. It would be erroneous to suppose that the step made a particularly deep impression abroad. It is regarded as what it is—justifiable defensive action in the event of war."

Members of the Socialist minority controlled unfavorable the Worldon Society.

criticised unfavorably the Foreign Sec-retary's move. Their remarks evoked energetic protests from a member of energetic protests the Catholic party.

the Catholic party.

The newspapers comment on the awkward diplomatic strategy of the Foreign Office. Theodor Wolff in the Tageblatt, after dilating upon the prearious practice of writing letters and recalling historical thefts of documents, observes in the course of a

rambling editorial:
"After thus stocking ourselves up in righteousness we may calmly admit that no gem of statesmanship was lost be-tween Berlin and Mexico." Zeitung says:

Zeitung says:

"Wholly incomprehensible is the inspiration of our diplomacy to negotiate with Japan by way of Mexico. It betrays a wholly false estimate of latent possibilities. We are faily acquainted with Japan's attitude toward America. All the beautiful speeches of the states-men in Washington and Tokio cannot deceive us, for beneath the mask of friendship the two grimmest foes of the failed of passage. Of the fifty sings or more plying regularly between the Pafelfe and Atlantic coasts there is scarcely one left. This means that a commerce of more than 2,000,000 tons annually has been thrown on the railroads.

101 New Middles Qualify.

Annarolis, March 6—It was announced at the Naval Academy to-day that 101 of 300 candidates for admission as midshipmen qualified in the mental tests.

deceive us, friendship the two grimmest foes of the friends before the war we were aware that Japan one another. Long before the war we were aware that Japanese diplomacy was not only astute but very purposeful, and we know they have taken on the whole is worthy of much admiration.

"Repatriated men who were deported freum worn out and exhausted, but they are unassallable; therefore, it contends, it that a greater number have refused even under stress of hunger and their lives and their given enemy vessels."

Consident of Agreement.

The note says that these explanations of return worn out and exhausted, but they it that a greater number have refused even under stress of hunger and their lives and they have taken on the whole is worthy of much admiration.

"Repatriated men who were deported they are unassallable; therefore, it contends, that a greater number have refused even under stress of hunger and they have taken on the whole is worthy of much admiration.

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"Repatriated men who were deported they are unassallable; therefore, it contends, they have taken on the work of much admiration.

"Repatriated men who were deported they are unassallable; therefore, it contends to work for the enemy to a mental test of they have taken on the work and they have taken on the work and they have taken on the work and they have t

NAVY OPENS BIDS FOR DIRIGIBLES

Type in 120 Days Range From \$71,500 to \$47,000.

Washington, March 6.—Bids for sight or more non-rigid dirigible airships for coast and harbor patrol work opened to-day by the navy disclosed offers from five companies with prices for one air-ship ranging from \$71,500 to \$47,000, and deliveries in 120 days. Five million

dollars have been appropriated.
The Curtiss Aeroplane Company, Buffalo, offered to build one machine for \$47,000, or four at \$40,500 each. The Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, offered one at \$48,000, or two at \$41,000 each.

The Connecticut Aircraft Company, New Haven, offered one at \$47,500, or up to eight at \$39,000 each.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, offered one at \$50,-600, with prices graduating for an in-crease; number to \$40,000 in excess of

The machines are designed to operate from shore bases, but could rest on the water in good weather. The gas bags will be 160 feet long by 31 feet diameter. Each dirigible will carry two men, a pilot and an observer, and be equipped for radio communication. They will Department and talked with Mr. Daniels have 160 horse-power motors, a maxifor some time. The President was told mum safe altitude limit of 7,500 feet and that even with an emergency fund of more than \$100,000,000 now available, backed by authority to require preferfuel for sixteen hours running.

CITES 'ARMED SHIP PRECEDENT FOR U.S.

Prof. E. S. Corwin of Princeton Says President Has Authority to Act.

said to-night that in his opinion Presi power to require such com-place their facilities at the the Government by issuing a on declaring an emergency to on declaring an emergency to statute.

ers with whom he conferred to day showed every desire to cooperate with the Government. He pointed out, however, that where he wished to talk about vg. Holland in 1860. In this case an ever, that where he wished to talk about vg. Holland in 1860. In this case an ever the same same said for the In support of his statement Prof. officer of the navy was sued for the value of property destroyed by a bom-bardment ordered by the officer in pur-suance of orders from the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

action will be worked out based on the information he obtains at this conference.

The greatest stress will be laid, it is understood, on quick construction of smaller craft such as submarine chasers, submarines and destroyers. At the same time the eight new capital ships—five battle cruisers and three monster dreadnoughts—must be laid down in addition to new scout cruisers.

The greatest stress will be laid, it is understood, on quick construction of smaller craft such as submarines and three the same abroad must look for protection of person of the country is to open and carry on negotiations with foreign nations in matters concerning the interests of the country or of its citizens. It is to him also the citizens abroad must look for protection of person and property and for the faithful execution of the laws existing and investment of the country is placed in his hands under the country is placed in his hands and the country is constituted to the country is constituted to the country of the coun the Constitution and laws passed in pur-suance thereof, and different depart-ments of government have been organ-ized through which this power may be most conveniently executed, whether by negotiation or by force—a Department of State and a Department of the Navy. "Now, as respects the interposition of the Executive abroad for the protection of the Bives or property of the citizen, the duty must of necessity rest in the discreption of the President. Acts of lawless violence or of threatened violence to the citizen or his property cannot be anticipated and provided for, and the protection to be effectual or of any avail may not infrequently require the most prompt and decided action. Under our system of government the citizen abroad is as much entitled to protection as the citizen at home, and any Government failing in the accomplication. The contract of the citizen and the protection as the citizen and contract of the citizen and contract of the contract of the citizen and co of the lives or property of the citizen any Government failing in the accomplishment of the object or of the performance of the duty is not worth pre

FOOD FOR BELGIANS TIED UP IN BRITAIN

Hoover Says Commission Is Negotiating With Germany for Safe Conduct.

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission for Relief in Belgium, said vesterday that the commission was con-ducting negotiations directly with the German Government, looking to the von Bernstorff arrives from the granting of safe conducts for shipments of foodstuffs from British ports to Rot-terdam. What the outcome of the nego-tistions would be Mr. Hoover was unwilling to predict at this time, but he had hopes of their successful conclusion

inasmuch as the German officials were willing to negotiate. At the present time shipments from American ports to Rotterdam are pro-ceeding without interruption, but owing to the action of the German authorities to the action of the German authorities in refusing to grant safe conduct for shipments from British ports the ships and cargoes of the commission are being held there. About 58,000 tons of bottoms under charter to the commission are ly-ing in ports of the United Kingdom with their cargoes, and an additional 100,000 tons of foodstuffs are stored there awaiting shipping facilities to Rotterdam.

The vessels thus detained comprise

of the commission's fleet," consisting of a number of steam neet, consisting of a number of steam-ers of about 2,000 tons burden, which are used exclusively between British ports and Rotterdam, and in addition several large steamers which are ur-gently needed for transatlantic ship-ments. If the German Government re-mains obturate the commission expects mains obdurate the commission expects to unload the larger ships and despatch them to America, but no definite ar-rangements to this end have been made. Mr. Hoover said, pending the conclusion of the negotiations.

As instancing some of the additional difficulties under which the commission is at present laboring, Mr. Hoover said the Dutch Government had recently forbidden the export of bread which bakers

PLEA FOR COMFORT. Prominent Belgian Tells of "Horro and Anguish."

London, March 6.—One of the most prominent men left in Belgium has sent the following message to the Associated Press :

added to the deportations, with all their horror and anguish. Despite all the Bel-gian people remain patient. The stand they have taken on the whole is worthy

BREAK INDICATED BY AUSTRIAN REPLY

Continued from First Page.

lives of neutrals ought to be protected, but declares that neutrals have had full and complete warning not to penetrate the "harred some" of the Central Powers and if they do so are responsible for

Justifice the Warfare.

In the prefatory paragraphs of her note, which was handed to Ambassador Penfield in Vienna. Austria justifies the intensified warfare of the Central Powintensified warfare of the Central Pow-ers as a retaliation against Great Brit-ain for her violation of the Declara-tion of London, for her blockade de-crees and for her attacks on the free-dom of the seas. The note says:

"While the Central Powers, in the very beginning of the war, had de-clared that they would observe the Declaration of London, which also bore

Declaration of London, which also bore the signature of the British representative, Great Britain threw overboard some of its important provisions. In an endeavor to cut off the Central Powers from supplies from overseas she enlarged, step by step, the list of contraband until nothing was missing in the list of things which to-day men want for their subsistence.

The opinion of the United States—that tain period, Moreover, the whole declaration represents in essence nothing else but a warning; namely, that no merchantmen will be allowed to enter the sea areas exactly described in the declaration.

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portant commerce route for Austro-Hungarians, in order to prevent goods which were still missing in the list of contraband from entering Germany and in order to prevent all sea traffic by neutrals to those coasts, as well as all exports through neutrals.

"That this blockade was in flagrant contradiction to the customary principles
"Never was there the slightest doubt

from the Central Powers Great Britain aimed at paralyzing the countiess factories and works which the industrial and highly developed peoples of central Europe had created and by forcing the workmen to be idle to incite them to

Italy Also Accused.

Italy, too, the note charges, shared in these violations by declaring a blockade on the entire coast line of her enemy. For two years the Central Powers endured these outrages, says Austria, and then decided to abrogate the agreement giving freedom of the seas to neutrals. The note continues:

The note continues:

"They [Central Powers] felt with
pained hearts the law of the hour which
commanded them to violate this freedom. But they took this step to fulfil the paramount duty toward their people and from the conviction that it would help the principle of the freedom of the seas to be victoriou

It is asserted that the January proclamations—those of ruthless submarine war—while apparently directed against the rights of neutrals in reality serve toward the restoration of those rights. "Thus the submarines which are cruis-ing around the English coast announce to peoples who need the sea—and what people does not want coasts?—that the day is not far off when the flags of all states in the glory of their newly freedom can freely fly over the s

continues the note. nouncement will find an echo everywhere where neutral peoples live, and that it will be especially understood by the great

right on its side is already decided pose.

Though the Central Powers have no de the would also be a misinterpretation

the American Government that enemy perchantmen, apart from cases of at tempted flight and resistance, must not be destroyed without precautions being taken for the persons aboard. This, adds

country that it is the right of beligerents alone to decide what shall or shall
not be done. The note goes on:

"Therein he (the beligerent) can
choose the way which the aforementioned thesis of the American Government indicates, according to which the
commander of the war vessel himself
gives warning so that the crew and passengers can bring themselves into safety
in the last moment, or the governments engers can bring themselves into safety bring to bear the principles of humanity in the last moment, or the governments of belligerent states can, if this is recognized with the same party of belligerent states can, if this is recognized with the same party of the last moment.

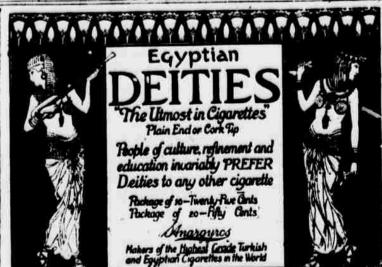
"The principle that neutrals in war nificant time also should enjoy the advantages naval officers, of freedom of the seas refers only to "When a warsh neutral vessels, not to neutral persons on visit a merchan persons on the person sample of t

vided they have previously announced this to be their intention, so that every one, whether enemy or neutral, may be enabled to avoid endangering life. "Even if doubts should arise regard-

"Even if doubts should arise regarding the justifiableness of such procedure, and if the enemy should threaten reprisals, then this would be an affair for settlement between the belligerents only, titled to make the high seas the scene of military operations and to depose any interference with their enterprises and to decide for themselves what measures should be taken against enemy sea traffic.

"In such "In such cases neutrals have no other

"We have ever increasing need of legitimate interest and therefore he other comfort, for we are suffering much. The legal claim than that the belligerent interest and the belligerent interes



in the list of things which was the want for their subsistence.

* Then Great Britain proclaimed what she called a blockade of the coasts of the North Sea, which form also an important was for Austro-should fall to arms with a beliggerent should be should b

"That this more all the customary principles contradiction to the customary principles that neutral subjects themselves have of the right of blockade, as established to bear all the loss which they suffer by of the right of blockade, as established by international agreements, was explicitly declared by the President of the United States of America in words the United States of America in words which will continue to live in the hispanic principles for war on sea, the more supprinciples for war which will continue to live in the course of international law.

"By the illegal prevention of exports as at the second peace conference the wish was expressed that until the time wish was expressed that until the ployed, as far as this was possible, also for war on sea."

The note says that the ruling that a ship may not be sunk without warning may undergo certain exceptions, such as that mentioned by the American Government of ships that attempt flight, while n others warning before the departure

of a vessel is necessary.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government can therefore state that whatsoever atti-tude the Washington Cabinet may take in regard to individual questions raised here, that it, as especially regards the protection of neutrals against endanger-ing their lives, is essentially in accord th the American Government with the American Government."
Further the note says in the conduct
of the war the dual monarchy has also
accommodated its attitude with painful
care to the thesis set up by the Washcare to the thesis set up by the ngton Cabinet.

Arming of Merchantmen. Regarding armed merchantmen

last year regarding the treatment of armed enemy merchantmen, the Austro-Hungarian Government, it is true, has to None of Old Crop to Be Had in the state that, as already mentioned pre-viously, it is of the opinion that the arm-ing of merchantmen, even solely for de-fence against the exercise of the right of capture, is not established by modern international law.
"A war vessel is obliged to come into

where neutral peoples live, and that it will be especially understood by the great will be especially understood by the great contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the great illustrious representative has, during the war, defended with flaming words the freedom of the seas as the highway of all mine the ship's papers, draw up a propagations.

"If the people and Government of the United States keep in mind that the blockade proclaimed by Great Britain is not only meant to wear down the Central Powers by starvation, but alms at the member of the United States were to be had to-day. New proclaimed in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. They brought 15 cents and growing in popularity. "Home dates from Alceriu were to be found at some groceries. They brought 15 cents and growing in popularity. Thous and peaceful manner. States from Alceriu were to be found at some groceries. They brought 15 cents and growing in popularity. "Home peaceful manner. They brought 15 cents and growing in popularity. Thous and peaceful manner. They brought 15 cents and growing in p

Though the Central Powers have no desire in this war to beg for allies, they yet believe that they will be entitled to look to neutrals to appreciate their efforts to revive in the interest of all the principles of international law and equal rights of nations."

Definition of Attitude.

In reply to the request of this Government for a definition of attitude Austria says that in the controversies on the Ancona and Persia cases it restricted itself to concrete discussion of these cases and did not lay down a general course of conduct. To clear up the question of where it stands on submarine warfare it comments with emphasis on the thesis of the American Government that enemy marches there are to be regarded as pirate vessels, are to be regarded as pirate vessels, which the flower gardens or the grass on the la gardens or the grass on the la service discussion of the duties of humanity to demand that crews of war vessels expose themselves without defence to arms of the cenemy. No State could value its duties of humanity toward the legal defenders of the fatheriand less than its duties toward subjects of foreign Powers. The Austro-Hungarian Government, therefore, could have stated to the Washington Cabinet did not extend, from the very beginning, to armed the two duties toward subjects of foreign Powers. The Austro-Hungarian Government, therefore, could have stated to the Washington Cabinet did not extend, from the very beginning, to armed the treatment of the controversies on the lamber of the fatheriand less than its duties of humanity toward the legal defenders of the fatheriand less than its duties of humanity toward the legal defenders of the fatheriand less than its duties of the fatheriand less than i

Against International Law. "As history shows, it was never per-mitted under general international law aken for the persons aboard. This, adds
Austria, forms the kernel of the whole
subject. It thereupon in effect tells this
country that it is the right of bellig-

nized as an inevitable necessity of war, issue warning of full effect also before the departure of the vessel which is to be sunk; or, finally, it can, if it establishes extensive measures against enemy sea trade, employ a general warning for all enemy vessels in question.

"The principle that markets" neutral vessels, not to neutral persons on board enemy vessels, because beliligerents, as is well knews, are entitled to prevent the enemy's sea traffic as far as they are able.

"Being in possession of the necessary war means and considering it necessary for the attainment of their war aims they can prohibit sea traffic of enemy merchantmen by their destruction, provided they have previously announced."

"When a warship proposes to stop and visit a merchant ship the commander before launching a small boat will cause be fired. A cannon shot is the best guarantee that can be given. Merchant ships have no cannon on board."

"Notwithstanding that Austria-Hungary adhered to her promise also as regards this question. In the mentioned circular note neutrals were warned in time against entrusting their persons." When a warship proposes to stop an

gards this question.

circular note neutrals were warned in time against entrusting their persons and property to armed vessels. The isand property to armed vessels. The is-sued measure was not put in force at once, but a period of grace was given in order to enable neutrals to leave armed vessels which they had already boarded Finally Austro-Hungarian war vessel themselves have been instructed, even i

torpedoed by Austro-Hungarian subma rines without warning is erroneous. (The Secundo and Uno are listed in maregisters as Norwegian vessels. The Austro-Hungarian Government meanwhile received information that no Austro-Hungarian war vessels took part in the sinking of these steamers.
"In the same manner as in the repeatedly mentioned circular note the Austro-Hungarian Government -- and therewith it comes back to the question of intensified submarine warfare—as "Disputing their correctness would mentioned at the beginning of this aide doubtless be tantamount to saying—memoire and also in its declaration of which certainly does not correspond to January 31 of the current year, issued a

the opinion of the United States—that neutrals must be free to interfere with military operations of belligerents or even directly assume the office of judging as to the war means which are to chantmen will be allowed to enter the

"Moreover, Austro-Hungarian war ves sels are instructed if possible to warn merchantmen encountered in these areas and to bring into safety the crews and passengers. The Austro-Hungarian Govmment also possesses numerous report have been brought into safety. For the eventual losses of human life which nevertheless should occur in the destruction of armed vessels or such encountered in the barred zone the Austro-Hungarian Covernment can take no responsibility.
"Moreover it can be pointed out that
Austro-Hungarian submarines solely are perating in the Adriatic and Mediter

In view of everything mentioned in the beginning of this aide memorie there need hardly be an assurance that the barricading of sea areas described in the declaration does not aim at destruction of human life or even its endangering. But apart from the higher aim of spar-jing further suffering to mankind by shortening the war and solely to place Great Britain and her allies, who without an effective blockade over the coasts of the Central Powers prevent the sea the Central Powers prevent the sea some passengers were life be traffic of neutrals with these Powers, in Capt. Charles, after his ship the same isolation the step is taken to pool, was ordered to put in at render them by this pressure more pil- for further orders, and he remain ble toward a peace which bears in itself

mean, and that therefore an encreach

American interests is hardly to

a guarantee and is durable.

Summarising, the Austro-Hungarian dovernment can state that the assurance given to the Washington Cabinet in the the Mersey, and it is inferred. ona case and which has been renewed in the Persia case has neither been abolished nor restricted by its decaration of February 10, 1916, and Janu-31, 1917. Within this assurance it will also in the future, united with its allies, do every ing so that the peoples the on earth will soon again participate in the blessings of peace."

Markets. Pants, March 6 .- The potato, like sugar, butter and other things, is becom-ing increasingly rare here. In fact, at Les Halles, the great central market, no old potatoes were to be had to-day. New | made filmse were ahead of all

voke some smiles when the flowers in the gardens or the grass on the lawns is seen to be replaced by potatoes and cauliflower. Do not mind that."

RUSSIANS PURSUING TURKS.

Continued Successes in Persia Re-PETROGRAD, Feb. 6 .- The Russian

erces operating in Persia are continuing their successes against the Turks, acording to to-day's War Office report. The Russians are new advancing

Our troops are pursuing the Turks, who are withdrawing from Bijar, and soon occupied the villages of Hussen abad and Chariak. In the direction of Hamadan our coops attacked the Turks occupying ie Asadabad summit (southwest of

Hamadan). In the region southeast of Abgol Lake the Turks are withdrawing toward Develtebad, pursued by our

\$1.000,000 FOR PORT SITE. State Senators, Except Thompson,

Vote for Rockaway Bill. ALBANY, March 6 .- The Senate passes to-day Senator Sage's bill making available \$1,000,000 for the purchase of the Rockaway lands for fortification purposes. Senator Thompson was the only

The bill creates a commission com-posed of the Adjutant-General, State Superintendent of Public Works and State Engineer to condemn the property for the Federal Governmen Smallpox Spreading in Berlin. The Haure, via London, March 6.— The outbreak of smellpox in Berlin and mediate vicinity has induced the military authorities to order compulsory vaccination, according to a Berlin tele-gram. Eighty cases have already been

one to vote against the bill

reported, 90 per cent. of which are those of persons over 45 years old. The disease is supposed to have been brought to Rerlin by refugees from Volhynia. Kennedy An Unexpected "Find"

Grain Storm Shoes \$4.85 Rubber Innersole Throughout. Worth \$7.00 \$7 & \$8 Shoes Dark Russia Calf & Cordovan at \$5.85 They are the stock of a high-class retailer we bought at a cuj. "Clear Decks" for Spring You Save \$1.00 a Pair 325 pairs of Cordovans. \$4.85 pr. 125 pairs of Pat. Leather (Button) . \$2.36 pr. 300 pairs of Imitation Pigakin. . \$3.85 pr.

CARMANIA ARRIVES WITH SIX INCH GUN

Cunard Liner Passes Through Danger Zone Without See. ing Submarine.

DESTROYERS AS ESCORT

Some of the Passengers Sc Nervous They Wore Life Belts All Day.

The Cunarder Carmania, which dis. nguished herself as an auxiliary cruises by potting the German auxiliary Cap Frafalgar, arrived last night Liverpool as a comparatively peaceable herchantman, but armed with the bir. gest gun, a six inch quick firer, yet utilized by any liner coming to this port, and a gunner who knows how to point it, being one who helped destroy the Cap Trafalgar.

Capt. J. T. W. Charles piloted the Carmania through the German war zone and saw no submarines. He had the viewless escort of British destroyers and other patrol boats assigned to see that

While the Carmania was Liverpool she caught the wifor help from the Laconia, to Sunday, February 25, off the high coast and she did not sail until the next day The White Star liner Baltic had provided her under escort through the Ir and should be here to-day. W Carmania when she left Liverpeo a fleet of fourteen big steamships were under convoy, invisible, but in wireless touch with the merel Most of the fleet, chiefly liners, we sight of one another until they go the Atlantic.

Life Belts Worn All Day

As everybody aboard knew the f vousness while the within the German danger until all danger supposed got must the danger zone without

which is supposed to have into southerly course, and stood to the northward, her skipper about the same lane he usuall traversed in peace times and of first class time, or eight days

port to port, "Winnie" Sheehan, general in 1938. of the Fox Film Corporation been six weeks in Leadon and I his company, said that because week. Coal cost \$10 a ton in 1 London the movie shows ran a

. Cope, who have become used through frequent them, arrived on the Carman Cope, who visited Ireland and to get linen goods, found the under control of the Govern operated by women. The prices of output now consists of lines having

ducers. Most of the Masen output was for aeroplanes. Mr. Campbell, who sought indice near including scarfs, found that the mater was still being turned out in France creations were new and moved and act

xpensive.

Mr. Barnes discovered new decizione neckwear in Paris and noted the mat vellous industry and genus of the some workers. Also, neckwear will be fight Capt. J. P. Hamilton army, here on business, who has been eighteen months fighting on the French front, said the "Germans will get all they want in the spring."

ORDUNA SAFE AT LIVERPOOL Cunarder Had 110 Passengers.

of Them Americans.

The Cunarder Orduna, who from this port on Fe passengers, including sight arrived at Liverpool vest countering no submarries. The Fabre liner Patria. American citizen among her and carrying a large cargo of war t terial, salled yesterday for Manager



Do your worst, Old Sol. for by our own test we must have proof-positive that besides being all wool. our fabrics are fast color!

A sample piece of every cloth that enters our house must take a ten day sun bath before the cloth is cut into suits and overcoats for men and boys.

Spring styles now ready. ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 3411 St at 13th St. Four Broadway Corners" at Warren

Eiftli Ave: at 4181 St.